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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/809,728	03/15/2001	Steve Hanks	249768043US	5675

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PERKINS COIE LLP
PATENT-SEA
P.O. BOX 1247
SEATTLE, WA 98111-1247

EXAMINER

POND, ROBERT M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3625

DATE MAILED: 04/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/809,728

Applicant(s)

HANKS ET AL.

Examiner

Robert M. Pond

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 December 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

All pending claims (1-38) were examined in this final office action.

Response to Arguments

Rejection under 35 USC 101

Applicant's arguments filed 10 December 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Rejection under 35 USC 101 is maintained for the reasons previously cited.

Rejection under 35 USC 103

Applicant's arguments filed 10 December 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

- The Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant regarding motivation to combine. The Examiner held various positions in sales and marketing organizations of large and small companies from 1981 to 2001, being required over this period of time to at least rank prospects by industry rank and/or growth from year-to-year or other time windows. Furthermore, poor sales performing product items were subject to special promotions to capture interest and increase sales growth. One of ordinary skill in the art is capable of ascertaining variations of displaying sales ranking data that would generate consumer interest. Amazon teaches

simple ranking and previous rank (please note: though not convenient, a mental calculation can determine percentage increase). FAST50 teaches sales growth over a predetermined period of time. Each in their own way encourage interest or disinterest in the items associated with the ranking data. Being prominently displayed is subjective and in most cases a business decision on what constitutes prominence.

- The Examiner is identifying US 6,484,152 (Robinson) to the Applicant as an example of ranking data being used within the securities trading field to make selections based of growth rankings and technical rankings.
- The Examiner is identifying US 6,411,936 (Sanders) to the Applicant as an example of ranking company data to provide value information: rankings of companies with the highest sales growth rate, the highest income growth rates and the highest earnings growth, rates, ranking of high sales, high income and high earnings growth rate.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requires of this title.

- 1. Claims 1-8 and 10-15 are rejected under 35 USC 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.**

The claims are directed to a process that does nothing more than manipulate an abstract idea. Mere recitation in the preamble (i.e., intended use) or mere implication of employing a machine or article of manufacture to perform some or all of the recited steps does not confer statutory subject matter to an otherwise abstract idea. There is no practical application in the technological arts to support the core invention. For subject matter to be statutory, the claimed process must be limited to a practical application of the abstract idea or mathematical algorithm in the technological arts. See *In re Alappat* 33 F.3d at 1543, 31 USPQ2d at 1556-57 (quoting *Diamond V. Diehr*, 450 U.S. at 192, 209 USPQ at 10). A claim is limited to a practical application when the method, as claimed, produces a concrete, tangible and useful result: i.e. the method recites a step or act of producing something that is concrete, tangible and useful. See *AT&T v. Excel Communications Inc.*, 172 F.3d at 1358, 50 USPQ2d at 1452.

- 2. Claims 17-37 are rejected under 35 USC 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.**

Claims to processes that do nothing more than solve mathematical problems or manipulate abstract ideas or concepts are more complex to analyze and are addressed below. If the “acts” of a claimed process manipulate only numbers, abstract concepts or ideas, or signals representing any of the foregoing, the acts are not being applied to appropriate subject matter. *Schrader*, 22 F.3d at 294-95, 30 USPQ2d at 1458-59. Thus, a process consisting solely of mathematical operations, i.e., converting one set of numbers into another set of numbers, does not manipulate appropriate subject matter and thus cannot constitute a statutory process.

3. Claim 38 is rejected under 35 USC 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The Applicant is claiming data structures. Claims to computer-related inventions that are clearly nonstatutory fall into the same general categories as nonstatutory claims in other arts, namely natural phenomena such as magnetism, and abstract ideas or laws of nature that constitute “descriptive material.” Abstract ideas, *Warmerdam*, 33 F.3d at 1360, 31 USPQ2d at 1759, or the mere manipulation of abstract ideas, *Schrader*, 22 F.3d at 292-93, 30 USPQ2d at 1457-58, are not patentable. Descriptive material can be characterized as either “functional descriptive material” or “nonfunctional descriptive material.” In this context, “functional descriptive material” consists of data structures and computer programs that impart functionality when employed

as a computer component. (The definition of "data structure" is "a physical or logical relationship among data elements, designed to support specific data manipulation functions." The New IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms 308 (5th ed. 1993).) "Nonfunctional descriptive material" includes but is not limited to music, literary works and a compilation or mere arrangement of data.

Both types of "descriptive material" are nonstatutory when claimed as descriptive material per se. Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1360, 31 USPQ2d at 1759. When functional descriptive material is recorded on some computer-readable medium it becomes structurally and functionally interrelated to the medium and will be statutory in most cases since use of technology permits the function of the descriptive material to be realized. Compare *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1583-84, 32 USPQ2d 1031, 1035 (Fed. Cir.1994) (claim to data structure stored on a computer readable medium that increases computer efficiency held statutory) and Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1360-61, 31 USPQ2d at 1759 (claim to computer having a specific data structure stored in memory held statutory product-by-process claim) with Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1361, 31 USPQ2d at 1760 (claim to a data structure per se held nonstatutory). When nonfunctional descriptive material is recorded on some computer-readable medium, it is not statutory since no requisite functionality is present to satisfy the practical application requirement. Merely claiming nonfunctional descriptive material stored in a computer-readable medium does not make it statutory. Such a result would exalt

form over substance. In re Sarkar, 588 F.2d 1330, 1333, 200 USPQ 132, 137 (CCPA 1978) (“[E]ach invention must be evaluated as claimed; yet semantogenic considerations preclude a determination based solely on words appearing in the claims. In the final analysis under 101, the claimed invention, as a whole, must be evaluated for what it is.”) (quoted with approval in Abele, 684 F.2d at 907, 214 USPQ at 687). See also In re Johnson, 589 F.2d 1070, 1077, 200 USPQ 199, 206 (CCPA 1978) (“form of the claim is often an exercise in drafting”). Thus, nonstatutory music is not a computer component and it does not become statutory by merely recording it on a compact disk. Protection for this type of work is provided under the copyright law.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-8, 10-15, and 17-37 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amazon.com (a collection of prior art cited in PTO-892, Items: U-X), in view of Fast50 (a collection of prior art cited in PTO-892, Items: UU-V).**

Amazon.com teaches a merchant web site that provides sales ranking on a periodic basis, and hourly updating of 100 hot books and top selling videos to influence interest. Amazon.com further teaches:

- Determining a sales ranking: Amazon.com web merchant site shows a sales rank based on how well a book is selling compared with all current Amazon.com offerings; periodically updating (please note examiner's interpretation: a plurality of time periods) the web site to reflect improving sales (e.g. former rank was 79,400 and current rank is now 59,350); lower the number means more books sold (U: see at least page 1); hourly updating of top 100 hot books on merchant web site (V: see at least page 1; W: see at least page 1; X: see at least page 2).
- Selecting items having a current rank value this is less than a rank value threshold: displays the top 3 ranked 100 hot sellers for selecting (V: see page 2) (please note examiner's interpretation: rank threshold as displayed is equal to or less than 3, or rank threshold is less than 4).
- Identifying the largest rank value: displaying largest rank value of a selected item (e.g. 1,198,046) (U: see at least page 1).

Amazon.com teaches all the above as noted under the 103(a) rejection and teaches displaying rank value to influence interest, but does not disclose scoring. Fast50 teaches Washington Technology's web site displaying its FAST 50 listing of the top 50 fastest growing technology companies in the Washington region

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(VV: see at least page 4-7). Fast50 teaches the technology newspapers rankings being based on revenue growth (UU: see at least pages 1-2). Fast50 further teaches determining a score based on the growth over the 5-year period. For instance, Vistronix was ranked #1 in FAST 50 1999 with a score of 14,484% growth whereas Management Applications received a score of 9,515%. Score was determined by the following equation: $((B-A)/A) \times 100\%$. Plugging in the numbers for Vistronix where $B = \$11,000,000$; $A = \$75,425$: $((11,000,000 - 75,425) / 75,425) \times 100\% = 14,484\%$. Vistronix's ranking for 1998 was #7 (UU: see page 2, based on percentage change in revenue from 1993 to 1997). (Please note examiner's interpretation: publishing FAST 50 companies, profiles, and companies issuing press releases regarding FAST 50 their selection to the list generates marketplace interest). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to determine a score as taught by Fast50, in order to assign a rank value based on percentage growth, and thereby draw attention and interest to the merchant item.

Amazon.com and Fast50 teach all the above as noted under the 103(a) rejection and teach a) Amazon.com dynamically updating an item's rank based on sales compared to total items sold over a period of time, b) Amazon.com displaying a former rank and a current rank, and c) Fast50 determining and displaying a scoring based on percentage growth over a period of time using the equation $((B-A)/A) \times 100\%$, but do not specifically disclose determining score based on percentage of ranking growth. It would have been obvious to one of

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ordinary skill in the art at time of the invention to determine and display scores based on percentage of ranking growth, since one of ordinary skill in the art at time of the invention would ascertain scoring and displaying based on $((B-A)/A) \times 100\%$.

5. **Claims 9, 16, and 38 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amazon.com (a collection of prior art cited in PTO-892, Items: U-X), in view of Fast50 (a collection of prior art cited in PTO-892, Items: UU-V), further in view of Official Notice (regarding computer readable medium).**

Amazon.com teaches a merchant web site that provides sales ranking on a periodic basis, and hourly updating of 100 hot books and top selling videos to influence interest. Amazon.com further teaches:

- Determining a sales ranking: Amazon.com web merchant site shows a sales rank based on how well a book is selling compared with all current Amazon.com offerings; periodically updating (please note examiner's interpretation: a plurality of time periods) the web site to reflect improving sales (e.g. former rank was 79,400 and current rank is now 59,350); lower the number means more books sold (U: see at least page 1); hourly updating of top 100 hot books on merchant web site (V: see at least page 1; W: see at least page 1; X: see at least page 2).

- Selecting items having a current rank value this is less than a rank value threshold: displays the top 3 ranked 100 hot sellers for selecting (V: see page 2) (please note examiner's interpretation: rank threshold as displayed is equal to or less than 3, or rank threshold is less than 4).
- Identifying the largest rank value: displaying largest rank value of a selected item (e.g. 1,198,046) (U: see at least page 1).

Amazon.com teaches all the above as noted under the 103(a) rejection and teaches displaying rank value to influence interest, but does not disclose scoring. Fast50 teaches Washington Technology's web site displaying its FAST 50 listing of the top 50 fastest growing technology companies in the Washington region (VV: see at least page 4-7). Fast50 teaches the technology newspapers rankings being based on revenue growth (UU: see at least pages 1-2). Fast50 further teaches determining a score based on the growth over the 5-year period. For instance, Vistrionix was ranked #1 in FAST 50 1999 with a score of 14,484% growth whereas Management Applications received a score of 9,515%. Score was determined by the following equation: $((B-A)/A) \times 100\%$. Plugging in the numbers for Vistrionix where B= \$11,000,000; A=\$75,425: $((11,000,000-75,425)/75,425) \times 100\% = 14,484\%$. Vistrionix's ranking for 1998 was #7 (UU: see page 2, based on percentage change in revenue from 1993 to 1997). (Please note examiner's interpretation: publishing FAST 50 companies, profiles, and companies issuing press releases regarding FAST 50 their selection to the list

generates marketplace interest). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to determine a score as taught by Fast50, in order to assign a rank value based on percentage growth, and thereby draw attention and interest to the merchant item.

Amazon.com and Fast50 teach all the above as noted under the 103(a) rejection and teach a) Amazon.com dynamically updating an item's rank based on sales compared to total items sold over a period of time, b) Amazon.com displaying a former rank and a current rank, and c) Fast50 determining and displaying a scoring based on percentage growth over a period of time using the equation $((B-A)/A) \times 100\%$, but do not specifically disclose determining score based on percentage of ranking growth. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of the invention to determine and display scores based on percentage of ranking growth, since one of ordinary skill in the art at time of the invention would ascertain scoring and displaying based on $((B-A)/A) \times 100\%$.

Amazon.com and Fast50 teach all the above as noted under the 103(a) rejection and teach web pages served to a web browser. The examiner takes the position that it is old and well-known in the arts that networked computers serve web pages to web browsers and that computers require computer readable memory medium for program and data storage. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at time of the invention to disclose

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computer readable medium as taught by Official Notice, in order to more fully convey structural components of a computer-based system.

Pertaining to system Claim 16

Rejection of Claim 16 is based on the same rationale as noted above.

Pertaining to data structure Claim 38

Rejection of Claim 38 is based on the same rationale as noted above.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

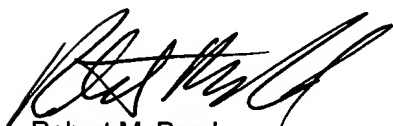
The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- US 6,484,152 (Robinson) 19 November 2002; teaches ranking data being displayed to consumers within the securities trading field to make selections based of growth rankings and technical rankings.
- US 6,411,936 (Sanders) 25 June 2002; teaches company ranking data: companies with the highest sales growth rate, highest income growth rates, highest earnings growth rates, high sales, high income, and high earnings growth rate.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert M. Pond whose telephone number is 571-272-6760. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ms. Wynn Coggins can be reached on 703-308-1344. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Robert M. Pond
Primary Examiner
April 15, 2005